

THE FRUITS OF PEACE.

JAPAN TO TURN HER ATTENTION TO ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Wonderful Performances Following Our Civil War When a Million Men Returned to Work to be Repeated by Japan.

The great armies of Japan are about to be sent back to the farm, the workshop and the marts of trade. The pagan nation that has refused to bow its knee in worship at the foot of the cross is about to exemplify that prophecy of Isaiah perhaps more fully than has any nation claiming to be guided by the Christian faith.

"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Such were the words of the prophet, spoken during the very period of which tradition echoes the greatness of the Japanese nation.

"Militant Japan passes," now declares Baron Kaneko, the Mikado's representative in the United States, "and industrial Japan takes its place with the coming of peace."

Within a short time, probably in October when the foliage of the rare Japanese gardens is tinged with yellow at the coming of the frost, the scrolls that perpetuate Japanese history will bear a narrative of the grand disbandment of that army of Japanese soldiers that has overcome a power supposed by the world at large to be its superior. As soon as the Japanese Government can make the necessary arrangements, that great army of three-quarters of a million of men will pass in review through the streets of Tokyo and will invoke the same magic spell that made for peace in the review of the Grand Army of the Republic in our own capital at the close of the Civil War.

Promise of a Great Military-Peace Review.

The Japanese, ever ready to adopt the best that exists in foreign lands, and with sufficient initiative and power for improvement to surpass the people they imitate, may be depended upon to provide one of the most magnificent spectacles representing a transition from war to peace that has ever been witnessed. That army that has carried everything before it, and which has been the wonder of the military powers of the world, will soon be marching through the streets of Tokyo amid the plaudits of the populace that has made sacrifices at home as have the warriors on fields of battle where their Russian antagonists have met defeat and humiliation.

This plan has been adopted in a tentative way by the Japanese Government, and is likely to be carried out, unless the riotous acts of the people who have been disappointed by what they regard as inadequate compensation for Japan as stipulated in the terms of peace, cause the Government, for prudential reasons, to avoid such a demonstration when the great army is within the capital.

But whether this display of a military nation, chided as being devoted to war for the love of military glory, takes place on the magnificent scale that many wise statesmen of Japan hope for, the army that has raised Japan to the rank of a first-rate

military power is to be disbanded and the soldiers are to go to their homes.

Return to the Factory and the Farm.

The little men who never turned aside in making assaults upon the enemy are to return to the factory, to form with deft fingers those wonderful art treasures that are the pride of cultured homes the world over, to devote their genius to the combination of colors with effects that cause Western artists to admire, but which they cannot equal. The little patient men will go to their farms and, by toilsome effort, will make the soil fruitful to a degree that excites wonder in those accustomed to the broad acres of America. The tactful merchants, ever polite, but capable of sharp practice withal, are to dispense the wares that come from the loom and the workshops of Japan to all the nations of the earth.

The Japanese have from the first claimed that their war with Russia has been for the maintenance of their national integrity. Baron Kaneko himself disclaimed the charge a year and a half ago that the Japanese have been bent upon military glory and that their victories would fire their ambition and urge them forward to greater conquests over Western nations from whom they learned the modern arts of war. He now avows the idea that the Japanese will become the military allies of China for the conquest of the Western world. Although they can fight, the Japanese, like the Chinese, are peace loving, and the whole trend of the nation is toward internal development.

Now they are to prove to the world that their declarations have not been mere pretence. They are to "beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks." They are to take their place among the Christian nations that have recourse to war only for a just cause. They are to send their envoys to The Hague to woo the Goddess of Peace.

Last War Loan Unexpended.

The readiness with which the Japanese nation is about to turn to the arts of industry is especially notable because of the last loan of \$150,000,000 made by the Mikado not a dollar has been expended. The nation, when it agreed to end the war, was fully able to continue fighting. The masses of the people, worked up to a condition of patriotic fervor, was ready for the conquest of Russia's plains, no matter what the cost; but those wise statesmen who have guided the fortunes of the wonderful island nation have decreed that Japan shall give to the world an object lesson by having the so-called warrior nation, in the moment of its military greatness, turn away from fields of carnage to promote commercial greatness and the higher civilization.

Electric Railroads in Ireland.

The introduction of light railways into Ireland has, it is asserted, been productive of great benefit to thousands of farming cottiers, enabling them to get better prices for their poultry, eggs and pigs, while being put to less cost for transport to market. Possibly, motor-wagons, calling from farmhouse to farmhouse daily, may be destined to supersede light lines as "feeders" of trunk lines; as there would be no outlay for permanent way, working expenses would necessarily be much less.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

SENATOR ELKINS BELIEVES IT WILL COME NEXT SUMMER.

Is Willing to Co-operate With President Roosevelt in Passing Satisfactory Measures to Control the Railroads.—He Outlines His Views.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, in announcing the other day the call for a meeting in Washington on November 15, of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said that he was convinced that action on railroad rate legislation at the coming session of Congress was inevitable, and that he would co-operate in passing a bill satisfactory to the President.

"I think I am justified," said Senator Elkins, "in stating that all the Republican, or majority members of the committee, have concluded that there must be railroad legislation this winter. The President, I understand, is as emphatic as ever in his judgment that the railroad rate and private car line problem must be dealt with decisively. I think there is no doubt that some sort of bill will be passed."

Quick Work by Committee.

"The committee will not be long in framing a bill, as I believe the individual members have formed definite opinions on what they desire, and all that will remain to be done is to agree on some one plan. This, I think, will not require more than two weeks, so that when the Senate convenes in December a bill will have been framed for presentation to the Senate."

"My idea is a measure for the reference of all rate disputes, passenger and freight, to a court of interstate commerce, to be composed of nine judges—one for each judicial circuit of the United States—or for such disputes to be referred to the Circuit court judges without the creation of a new court. Congress at all times is opposed to the creation of new courts or commissions, and for that reason the new court plan would no doubt meet with serious opposition."

"I do not believe that the Interstate Commerce commission should be allowed to deal with the question. I would keep that body intact to discharge its duties as at present and would not give it the additional work of regulating rates. My idea for the reference for disputed rate matters to the Circuit judges meets with general approval in Washington, and I hope to convert the President to my view."



SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

"I would have each Circuit Judge try cases which were brought to his attention as having originated in his circuit, and would have an appeal court consisting of the other eight Circuit judges, who could convene at certain periods of the year to dispose of appeals, their appeal decree to be reviewed only by the Supreme Court of the United States. That idea has appealed to Senators and Representatives conversant with practical railroad affairs as a most sensible, feasible and comprehensive plan."

This announcement that Senator Elkins has called a meeting for November 15 to frame a bill providing for railroad supervision and regulation by the government, that he is convinced that action by the coming Congress is inevitable and that he will assist in passing a bill satisfactory to the President is important and interesting. Taken in its fullest significance, it means that Mr. Elkins' committee will no longer stand in the way of enactment of a law that will enforce upon the railroads the application of uniform rates to all classes of shippers and the discontinuance of secret rebates. It is not doubtful that the railway authorities will welcome an enactment that will enable them to say to all applicants for special favors that the law is binding upon them. It will be easier for them to conduct business on an even basis when they can point to the statute as forbidding them from clandestine arrangements. Their attitude in regard to the private car lines, their disclaiming any responsibility for the extortionate charges made by these lines, is a wholesome sign.

Committee Has Been Hostile.

Rightly or wrongly, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has been credited with being the chief obstacle to the enactment of legislation to restrict and correct the abuses of railway management. After the House of Representatives had passed the Esch-Townsend bill at the late session it was carried into that committee and there held up until the adjournment of Congress. A vast amount of testimony was taken on the merits of the contention between the people and the transportation companies, and when the committee suspended its meetings it was the general impression that it was firmly fixed in its purpose to defeat any remedial

WORLD'S GREATEST PRINT SHOP.

Tens of Millions of Documents Turned Out by Uncle Sam.

The Government Printing Office at Washington, which has been brought prominently to notice lately through an investigation of the award of contracts for typesetting machines, is the largest establishment of its kind in the world, and nowhere can be found such an extensive department in any printing office as that devoted to what is known as job work. The amount of printing coming under the head of job work turned out by this office is one of the principal items at the establishment. Among the larger items of work performed by the job room may be found blanks, circulars, cards, letter and note heads and envelopes, 15,000,000 of the latter being required each month for the various Government departments. The "blank" department of the job room embraces an infinite variety of forms, some being but a few square inches in size to others containing several square feet. For this branch over \$350,000 is expended each month for the purchase of raw material. Card-board is necessarily a large and important item, the average month's run being 3,000,000 sheets.

Congress, of course, has great need for the job room, for there the solons of Capitol Hill find ample facilities for the printing of the innumerable mailing franks for seeds and documents and



The Old and the New Government Print Shops. Old Structure now used for Storing Documents.

other routine work. Where the requisitions from "the bill," as the Capitol is called by the employees, are of a general or routine order, the matter is electrotyped, so that a duplicate order may be "struck off" at short notice. These "electros" are indexed, numbered and filed in elaborate file cases, where they may be readily found when additional orders are received. Cuts and electrotypes which are not used in the period of four years are thrown out of the cases and relegated to the melting pot. Over 110,000 plates are estimated to be resting in the job vault.

Since the Government Printer moved into the new establishment but recently erected, the job room has taken on a businesslike air, improved fonts, with a capacity for tons of the various kinds of type used, immense galley rack stands for the reception of matter in type, slug, lead and furniture racks, improved cabinets for large type, small cuts and "iron" lines, all add those in charge of the work in the operation of the largest and best equipped job room in the country.

Labor Saving Electricity.

The Government Printing Office, all in all, is the model printing establishment. Captain John S. S. Sewell, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, was placed in charge of the work of installation in the new building. While but a young officer of the army, he is a student of the part electricity is destined to play in the history of labor in the years to come, and so ably devised a full electrical equipment of this building. Each press, cutting machine, stitchee, and every other proper mechanical equipment of a printing office has its individual electric power supply. The furnaces for the melting pots, too, have their heat generated by the subtle fluid. The size of the Government Printing Office may be realized when it is stated that the official guides employed in the office, in making the rounds with visitors, occupy nearly three hours in the trip.

measure, even such as might be elaborated from President Roosevelt's determination to compel the railroads to obey the existing law and that if the statutes now written on the books are not sufficient, they must be reinforced to the desired potency.

Senator Elkins' statement is a forerunner of the settlement of the whole question in Congress next winter. Such an adjustment will be for the benefit of all parties concerned—the railroads and the shipping interests. Immense harm has been done to worthy enterprises by railroad discrimination against them. It seems now that the great transportation concerns will not hereafter be permitted to devote themselves to the creation of monopolies and the repression of competition.

Good Bathing.

Washington has a public bathing beach on the banks of the Potomac where during the heated weather thousands of dusty urchins, schoolboys, and other citizens disport themselves in the cool of the evening.

FIERCE WAR IN DIXIE.

A Washington Paper Regales Its Readers with Accounts of Recent Herculean Struggles of Southern Politicians.

From the Washington Post.

Mid-August finds the pleasant land of Dixie in the happy and normal condition of political war. The treacherous thermometer, which in the North has palpably crazed a large proportion of the population, has benignly registered a genial and glowing warmth in the South, conducive to intellectual agility, incisiveness of temper, and healthful acidity of speech. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande come reverberations of field and siege artillery. "Sunburned sicklemen, of August weary," drop their sickles and flock to town where peerless orators drown and burn in perspiration and peroration. All Dixie is alive with local issues of overwhelming national importance.

The very dome of the Capitol flings back the echoes of Virginian strife. There the florid Montague and the matter-of-fact Martin are locked in a death struggle that extends over every county of the Old Dominion. Figures of speech and figures of coming wreaths writhe and grapple. The Rappahannock boils, the Rapidan bubbles, and the James runs in a panic to Hampton Roads. The Mother of

a god in pain." Having providently arranged that restraining hands shall hold them back, these brilliant sons of Tennessee are struggling to grip each other's throat, while the people of the Commonwealth look on aghast. The golden-domed Senator would defend his seat by joint debate, but his friends fear the cunning master of the catgut muse. And Bob Taylor's friends tie his hands, for they know the fiddle would "stand no show" against the viol that sings in epigram.

A Second Alamo.

From Texas comes the voice of the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, who in a speech from which politics was rigorously excluded, thus referred with Senatorial courtesy to certain of his colleagues:

"Who is the successor of Stephen A. Douglas? A nice old woman, who compares with Douglas as the glow-worm compares with the eagle. Who represents Ohio? Mr. Dick, who didn't make a great success at running a feed store. Who comes from Pennsylvania? The creature of corporations and cabals."

Rare old Kentucky, meanwhile, listens to rare old Joe Blackburn, making the fight of his life. So it goes throughout Dixie, that fair and happy land.

BEGGARS IN INDIA.

They Are Fast Disappearing—Only About 5,000,000 Left.

The beggar nuisance is a very common one in India, and the endeavors of the police in the large cities to put it down have met with only a limited measure of success. This is no doubt due to the fact that Indian opinion is remarkably tolerant toward sturdy beggars, especially if they wear the guise of religion. But there is reason to believe that a wholesome change is coming over the public sentiment in this as in so many other matters. There were about five millions of beggars in the country at the time of the last census, and nearly one-fifth of the number were classed as religious mendicants. The number, large as it is, represented a decrease of about 7 per cent. from that at the previous census, and the decline has been attributed in part to the comparatively heavy mortality among them during the famine years. But, says the report, "it is also partly attributable to the spread of education and the consequent weaker hold which the so-called ascetics have on the imagination of the people." It being much less easy than it was formerly for the members of the various begging communities to unloose the purse strings of the people.

There is happily, reason to believe that the changed feeling among the educated classes is filtering down to the lower levels. This evil is not confined to one particular community or religion. It is as rampant among the Mahometans as among the Hindoos. The "Sar Jaddi," an ably conducted vernacular paper, published in upper India, dealing with questions of social reform among Mahometans, has been forcibly calling the attention of its co-religionists to the necessity of a reform in their notions of charity. Our contemporary shows by a reference to the Police Gazette that the number of Mahometan beggars under surveillance has been rising every week. I cite instances from the records of criminal courts to prove that some of the men who pass for religious teachers have been convicted on charges of fraud and immorality committed on the property and persons of men and women who had been misled by their religious appearance.

To Cure Smoky Wicks.

When lamp wicks smoke or refuse to burn properly they should be soaked in vinegar and then dried thoroughly. The difference in the light given will be very noticeable. Another homely suggestion is the use of salt to remove the ugly stain made by eggs on silver. It should be applied dry and rubbed on with a soft cloth.

Prehistoric Egyptian remains have been found among the prehistoric remains of ancient Gaul.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT IN BLUE.

Women like pink, but American men prefer blue, as a rule, in feminine apparel. Miss Alice Roosevelt established herself firmly in Washington last year by appearing in a number of pretty made gowns of light blue, so that "Alice blue" has become a feature of the department stores. Photographs which have come from the Orient, how-

ever, show this independent young lady in the red linen gown which she wore at the Chevy Chase horse show a year ago last May. It is made very simply and loosely without collar, the waist being embellished with applique clover leaves in white satin, having stems and outlines in black. Possibly the Philpines like red better than blue.

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